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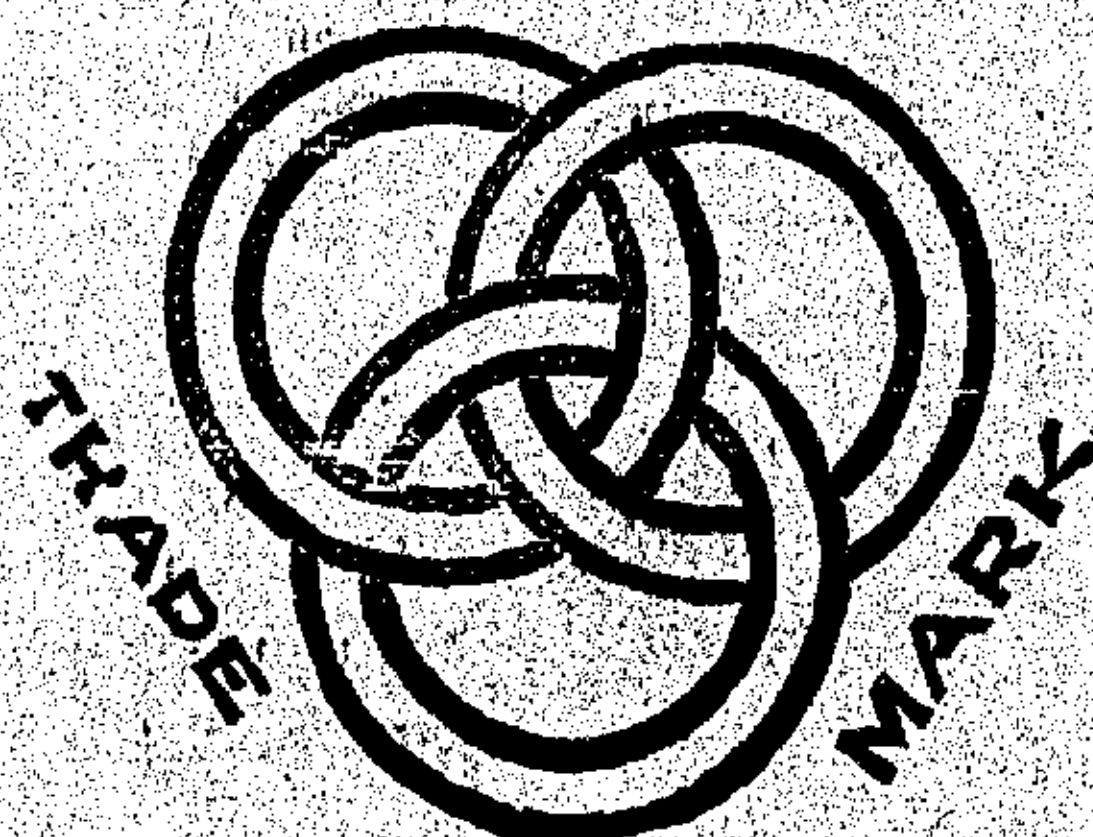
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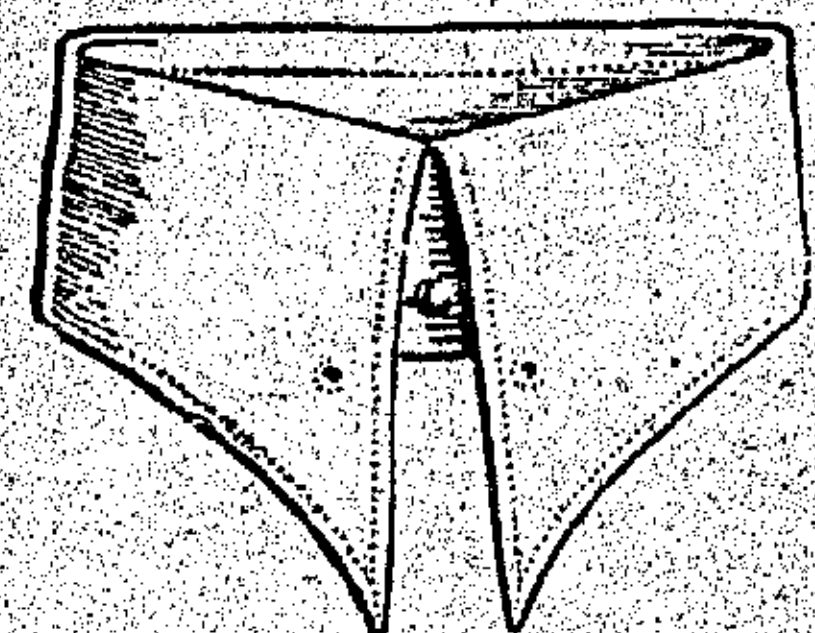
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Hongkong.

CHINA'S AWAKENING.

[FROM OUR SWATOW CORRESPONDENT.]

Readers of your journal will have noticed the evidence furnished in your recent issues of the remarkable progress which medical science is making in China. The papers read and the contributions to the discussions at the recent conference at Canton were by no means restricted to the foreigners present, but were largely from Chinese. Those contributions from native sources indicate quite plainly that Chinese are already competing, and not unworthily, with their Japanese neighbours in investigation and original research. Quite satisfactory progress is being made in this branch of science, and the various schools for medical study throughout this wide Empire are co-ordinating their studies. The medical journals now spread broadcast with these conferences are having the intended effect of stimulating the native genius. A very considerable number of excellent medical treatises have been translated into Chinese, including pharmacopoeia, nomenclature and standard works on the various branches of medical science. There is not yet an agreed system of nomenclature; this is one of the pressing desiderata. Dr. Coulard, of the Swatow Mission, has done very meritorious service in trying to meet this want.

Granted that more and more attention is paid to the study of medicine and allied subjects, the gain to the social life of China will be rapid and of the utmost importance. Since his entrance into China the medical man has had a tough fight. He saw at once the appalling need. The native herbalist and numberless prejudices barred his way. Now the highest and lowest ranks in the land admit his superior skill and request his aid. Young lads who have finished their High School training flock in ever-increasing numbers to the hospitals, where they serve a period of four or more years, receiving an education both in the theory and practice of medicine. It would be interesting to note how many of these lads are now full-fledged practitioners in Canton and other provinces. They mount up to a considerable number. Their nicely got up consulting rooms and medicine (foreign) stores indicate their success in their vocation. Be it remembered, however, that the foreign doctor is far from despising the original native drug. The native Eclectician fraternity can boast of excellent remedies for a variety of ailments. Here, he thinks, he holds his own with the western drug, but he gracefully yields the palm to the foreign surgeon.

In other fields of foreign enterprise in China no less progress may be noted. The gradual influence of foreign ambassadorial, legislative and consular courts on the administration of Chinese law is very noticeable as the years pass. China is in no sense hide-bound to her own heavy aged systems. She moves wherever she sees the probable advantage to be gained. The recent revolution is merely an indication of the ferment in the Chinese mind. No country in the world was so broad of her educational system as China. Her one mental effort was directed to the mastery of her classics. While she now admits that she gave too much of her time to this, other nations have learned through her experience that they have paid too little heed to the mastery of their own mother tongues. America, for instance, would be the first to admit that England has already done so. China is moulding her educational schemes on the great mission schemes, chiefly on those of America and England. She is ever mending her defective parts by copying freely from the Mission schools and by engaging, with enhanced salaries, Mission school teachers. She is not grudged these accessories, for the aim of all such foreign enterprise is to help in every possible way the people of China. If a small mission, bordering on the Swatow Mission fields, there are several elementary schools which are self-supporting. That is to say, the fees paid by scholars meet all the expenses incurred. What appeals specially to the Chinese mind is the moral of these schools, as well as the instruction imparted. These schools have the benediction of the native authorities. It is no exaggerated flight of imagination to predict that in less than a century these schools—i.e., their system—will multiply by the thousand, permitting all ranks and classes of the Chinese Republic. Thus, through the various modern enterprises, the huge social fabric of China will be uplifted, at least we hope so. But such advances in social life will not come by foreign imposition, but by willing acceptance on the part of the Chinese of methods, systems of teaching, superior to their own.

There is now in the process of formation a national Liberty of Conscience Society. Its chief purpose is to foster the principle amongst all classes of Chinese. The basis of its constitution is as follows:—

- (1) That the Chinese Government do not determine what form of religion is to be proposed.
- (2) That the Society have its headquarters in Peking.
- (3) That all adults, male and female, be eligible for admission.
- (4) That one's signature constitute membership.
- (5) That the names of all members be annexed to petitions presented to the chief Legislature for securing this sacred right.

THE END OF THE OPIUM AN IMPERIAL UNIVERSITY COMBINE.

HOW CHINA TAKES OVER THE STOCKS.

STORY OF FINAL AGREEMENT.

As already announced the Chinese Government has entered into an agreement with the opium merchants to purchase and use exclusively for medicinal purposes the residue of foreign opium existing on March 31st next estimated for that date at something under 2,000 chests.

It will be recalled that by an agreement entered into on May 1st, 1915, with the Chinese Government, the Opium Combine was to be permitted to sell its opium in the provinces of Kiangsu, Kiangsi and Kwangtung free of all interference in return for a contribution of \$3,500 per chest. This agreement was to last until March 31st, 1917. It will be recalled, says the N.C. Daily News, that owing to the extensive smuggling in Kwangtung as the Combine alleged, and certainly to the outbreak of revolution in Canton during the past summer, this agreement broke down to a very serious extent in the South, and while the sale of opium in Kiangsi and Kiangsu continued fairly well, the Combine found themselves last summer with the end of their agreement in sight and an amount of opium which it was quite impossible to liquidate within the specified time.

THE HIGH PRICE OF OPIUM.

The high price at which opium was then standing was the cause of considerable criticism, as it was argued that the Combine could have disposed of the stocks if they had not been so greedy. Explanation that they give, however, is that these prices arose partly from the very large competition among native dealers for opium in 1915. In fact, we are informed that as much as 1,000 chests of opium were sold in a single day and the dealers were competing with each other so vigorously that the prices naturally rose. In view of the high sums that the dealers had paid for the opium at that time it was subsequently impossible for the Combine to lower their prices without causing grave losses to the native dealers who had stocks on their hands purchased at considerably higher figures.

In these circumstances the Opium Combine first approached the Government for an extension of its agreement. The Chinese Government refused, and the Combine was not, on the whole, displeased with the refusal.

THE SURPLUS STOCKS.

There then arose the question of surplus stocks in Shanghai and Hongkong which would remain over when the Opium Combine's agreement came to an end, and the Combine argued that in face of the large sum which they had paid under the agreement of May, 1915, to the Chinese Government, on the agreement without thought of the fact of their own they had not been able to use, some consideration was due to them with regard to this opium. After some negotiation the Chinese Government appointed Vice-President Feng Kuo-chang together with the Civil Governor of Kiangsu and a special Opium Envoy sent down to Shanghai to bargain with the Opium Combine. The upshot of these discussions is that the Chinese Government has agreed to buy up all the stocks remaining on March 31st next at the \$3,500 per chest, payment to be made in 6 per cent. bonds of the first year of the republic secured on the Land Tax and the Stamp Duty. These bonds run for 30 years, but by special arrangement they are to be redeemed at the end of ten. The price paid for the opium was arrived at in view of the fact that the whole stand at a considerable discount, while the average price of opium for the past four years was taken for further guidance.

It may be pointed out that the Opium Combine had considerably more trouble with its native members in India, in arriving at this agreement than with the Chinese Government. All kinds of fantastic demands came from India and at one time it seemed possible that the British Government would have to be asked to put pressure upon the native merchants. Finally, however, the latter were brought to reason and the agreement has now been signed and sealed.

LIBERAL TREATMENT.

On the whole it will probably be agreed that the manner in which the controversy has been closed is an equitable one. The stocks of opium were brought in legally and the Chinese Government could hardly refuse to recognize their existence seeing the manner in which the treaty, whereby the opium entered China, was observed is distinctly open to criticism. Whatever may have been said of its conduct on this point in the past, the Government has certainly dealt most liberally with the Combine; and the latter may think themselves lucky to get so good a price for their surplus stocks which, as they are to be used for medicine, are not amenable to considerations of the price paid by native opium dealers, with interest to be studied.

The British public will, we may imagine, welcome any agreement in this matter which seems to them fair. They have but the one desire, that Great Britain and British subjects generally should be done, once and for all, with the trade in opium. That desire is now accomplished.

Mr. Stuart-Wortley's elevation to the peerage leaves Mr. T. P. O'Connor the successor to Mr. Burt as Father of the House of Commons. Mr. Burt is going to retire at the close of this Parliament. Mr. O'Connor and Mr. Stuart-Wortley entered Parliament in the same year, 1880. Mr. O'Connor was a junior reporter in Dublin before he went to London in search of journalistic employment, forty years ago.

THE END OF THE OPIUM AN IMPERIAL UNIVERSITY FOR HONGKONG.

In the current issue of the Yellow Dragon the following article, lately referred to by H.E. The Governor as having been the first suggestion of the Hongkong University, is reproduced from the China Mail of December 15th, 1905. It was written at the invitation of the then Editor of that paper (Mr. W. H. Donald) by the Editor of the Yellow Dragon in conjunction with Professor H. L. O. Garrett. The article, with the correspondence to which it gave rise, was reprinted in pamphlet form by Mr. Donald. He posted these by the thousand to people all over the world who were in the least likely to be interested in the matter. No one can deny that, in the event, both Hongkong and China owe something to Mr. W. H. Donald.

In spite of the scriptural injunction to the contrary, provision for the morrow is one of the essentials of the well-being of a nation, particularly in these days of rapid change and progress, and in Hongkong such provisions are extremely necessary at the present time. Within the last few years great changes have taken place in the Far East which will vitally affect the conditions of trade and prosperity in this colony. By her defeat of Russia and by the consequent terms of peace Japan has added the crowning achievement to her wonderful career of advancement, which stands without precedent in the history of the world. And although Japan is our ally and is bound to us by a treaty of the most intimate nature, she will now be more than ever our rival—though, we trust, always a friendly rival—in the future development of China.

For there is no shadow of doubt that the restoration of lasting peace in the Far East must lead to an increased alteration in the present conditions of trade. The tendency will be for China to become more and more open to trade. Treaty ports will soon cease to exist and every port in the Chinese Empire will be opened to foreign enterprise. The natural result of this must be a great increase of the interport trade, through branch lines of steamers. The more this develops the less will be the necessity for huge distributing centres like Hongkong and Shanghai for the huge godowns and wholesale warehousing of these ports will give way to smaller stores—practically shops—in all the ports open to trade. Naturally such a development will lead to hugely increased commercial prosperity for China, but will the British share in that prosperity increase in proportion? One may even look round for assurances that it will remain not less than it is to-day.

The future of China, with its ample prospects, lies in the hands of two Powers—Japan and the British Empire. For we need not take the German influence upon an Oriental race too seriously, and in spite of the recent Imperial speech, the twentieth century, in the Far East at all events, will not belong to the German. The United States also, unless some alteration in their emigration laws takes place, are heavily handicapped by the deep offence which they have caused among all classes in China, and are also at a disadvantage in having no base of operation nearer than the Philippines. It is necessary to consider what our rival for so Japan may be termed—is doing in preparation for the future, and here her natural position and national conditions of life give her a great advantage. Japan is wise enough to see that money used for the spread of Japanese influence and ideas through China is not thrown away, but is really a counterpart of the bread cast upon the waters. Long before the war, and even during its progress, Japan has been spreading her missionaries of civilization far and wide through China, and now that peace is once more restored their numbers will naturally be largely increased. But what, it may be asked, is the method upon which such missionary work is based? The cornerstone and essential of the method is education upon modern lines. Japanese teachers abound in China—in Peking they hold the predominant position in school and university training, and further, Japan herself offers higher education without her own borders to the Celestial seeker after wisdom. Naturally when the Chinaman finds that he can get an education in Japan quite equal to that in England or America, he prefers to go to a country which has the double advantage of being adjacent to his native land and of having a mode of life not dissimilar to his own.

In contrast with this, let us consider what the British Empire is doing in the same direction. First of all there are the missionary schools scattered all over China at the various mission stations. There is no doubt that to a certain extent such schools do spread British influence and British ideas; but there is an absence of a general system, of a definite working toward an end, which is so marked a feature of the Japanese method. Therefore let us dismiss the missionary school, and turn to Hongkong as the centre and fountain-head of English influence in the Far East. What is the position in Hongkong to-day with regard to the education of the Chinese? There is one large Government school, Queen's College, and a number of smaller district schools under Government control, besides a number of schools maintained by the various religious denominations. Now, it is not denied for a moment that these schools have done and are doing excellent work in their own way. To quote from the last annual report of the Head Master of Queen's College: "Say 8,000 boys have left the college, and one-third are scattered on the mainland, then we have a small army of 3,000 unpaid missionaries engaged in spreading Western ideas." But, excellent though the education provided at these schools may be, it fails to

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

"POLICE RESERVE GAZETTE."

The third issue of the Hongkong Police Reserve Gazette is a very entertaining production and contains much that is of interest to others than members of the Corps. The first of a series of sketches, entitled "Chinese Benefactors," is published, dealing with the generosity of the Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, C.M.G., who is characterised as the "prime Chinese godfather to our Corps." There are several illustrations including a caricature sketch, with a "point" in it. Mr. S. B. C. Ross contributes an "entertaining article" under the heading—"Some Notes on the Adoption in China, 'Aunt Dorobey'." has something humorous to impart on domestic subjects, "A Fanning Comedy" should appeal to all policemen, and there are several Corps matters dealt with. In the course of a letter to the Corps, on the occasion of the second anniversary of the D. S. P. (R), makes the following opportune comment—"May I ask you, if any of you do not to worry because you are not in either of the khaki-clad local Forces. A record of your individual services to the Government is kept and is open to examination, and I say that in the matter of 'services rendered'—and efficiently rendered—there is not another Auxiliary Force in the Colony with a better account to show. What is more, our 'Pay Sheet' shows that, from Superintendent to Constable, we have not had a ten-cent piece between us since we started. No other local auxiliary can say that."

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

MUSKETRY, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 18TH.

All members of the Staff, No. 1 Platoon, Mounted Police, Maxim Gunners and All Company Inspectors who either (1) passed Part 2 of the 1916 Course or (2) passed Part 1 of the 1917 Course will attend the Range on Sunday next. Leave Blake Pier at 8 a.m. Drinks foriffin time will be provided by Headquarters Club. Members in possession of Service Rifles will take same to the Range. Uniform with helmets. Residents in Kowloon may travel from the old Star Ferry Wharf at 9 a.m. by launch provided by courtesy of the Green Island Cement Co.

NOS. 3 AND 4 COMPANIES.

Part 2 will be fired by those eligible to do so on Sunday, February 25th, and not on March 4th. No. 2 Company will fire on March 4th.

CENTRAL STATION COMPOUND.

The attention of all ranks is called to Standing Order 139.

POLICE SCHOOL.

Class 1 (Inspector Gerrard)—Tuesday, February 20th.
Class 2 (Inspector Gordon)—Wednesday, February 21st.
Class 3 (Inspector Grant)—Monday, Feb. 19th.

The O.C. No. 2 Company will detail 10 Constables to attend with Class 4. The first sitting will take place on Tuesday, Feb. 27th, at 5.30 p.m. S.M.E.S.N.O.R.

Joined—No. 2 Platoon, C. K. Markar; Water Police, F. A. Loader.

(Sgd.) F. C. JENKIN, D.S.P. (R.).

February 15th, 1917.

go as far as it might. On careful examination it will be found that the education provided in the schools of Hongkong is of an elementary nature. To judge from the reports of the various headmasters, this is to a large extent the fault of the boys themselves, in that they leave school too early to proceed to a higher standard of work. But if the British Empire intends to hold its own and to spread its influence equally with its rival of the North something for more than elementary education is needed. What is needed is a regularly established system of higher education in Hongkong—or in other words, a University. If such an institution be set up so near to him the Chinaman of the Southern provinces, and probably of some of the Northern ones, will prefer to take advantage of it rather than of his own universities, for there is no doubt as to the eagerness of the rising generation of Chinese to absorb Western ideas and Western civilization. Such an institution could not be expected to pay its own way at first; there we are at a disadvantage when we compare the small salaries of Japanese professors and teachers with the much heavier ones necessary in the case of Europeans. The fees must of necessity be low at any rate in the earlier stages of its career. But a university established in Hongkong would rank as an Imperial asset and any public money spent on it would be to the full as well spent, as far as the prosperity of the Empire is concerned, as say the yearly subsidy which provides the Ameer of Afghanistan with guns to defend India.

The Government must, therefore, be prepared to do as the Japanese are doing, and cast its bread upon the waters with the sure and certain hope of a return at no very distant date. Without State aid or without liberal endowment from some other source it would be impossible for a university to be started at all. The details of such a scheme do not come within the scope of this article. Such details could be speedily arranged when a start had once been definitely decided upon. It is with the hope of inducing the Government and people of Hongkong to realise in some measure what the future has in store that this article has been written. There is no doubt that England and Japan are to be friendly rivals—but rivals nevertheless—for the commercial predominance of the Far East, and unless some method, such as is suggested above, be indicated to spread our influence among the four hundred millions on the mainland of China, we shall find that, to quote once more, in a slightly modified form, the words of a certain Imperial personage—"The twentieth century, in the Far East, belongs to Japan."

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

AN EFFECTIVE METHOD OF ARREST.

Before Mr. Melbourne a Chinese was charged with the larceny of six cabbies of goat-horn from a godown in Kamyu Street. He was caught in the act of removing them by the owner, who picked up an iron bar and struck the thief on the head with it, rendering him temporarily unconscious and then arrested him. Sentence of two months' imprisonment was passed.

ROBBERY ON A LAUNCH.

Mr. Melbourne passed sentence of one month's imprisonment on a Chinese boy of sixteen who pleaded guilty to stealing a sum of \$80 from a drawer on board an examination launch, on which he was employed. Sergeant Bull, the examination officer, had left the launch for a time, and the boy, finding the key of the drawer, opened it and extracted the money, which he spent before the police arrested him.

A SMART CAPTURE.

In the early hours of yesterday morning a Chinese was observed by P.C. Fallin leaving the verandah of a house in Pottinger Street. The man was wearing an overcoat and trousers, which, said Inspector Brazil, were far from being a good fit, and was also carrying a bundle, which looked suspicious. The constable arrested him and took him to a street lamp, where he was examining the bundle when his prisoner made off. The constable gave chase and caught him after a sharp run. He was taken to the Central Station, and shortly afterwards, the owner of the coat and trousers and contents of the parcel (clothing) reported that they had been stolen from his house. The thief was brought before Mr. Melbourne, yesterday, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

MONEY-LENDER CHARGED WITH FORGERY.

Before Mr. Melbourne an Indian money-lender, Bishon Singh, was charged with (1) feloniously endeavouring to obtain a sum of \$85 from an Indian constable, named Lal Singh, by means of an altered instrument, knowing the same to have been altered; and (2) with uttering an altered I.O.U. or promissory note.

Mr. D. Burlingham conducted the prosecution, and Mr. R. C. Faithfull, solicitor, defended.

Mr. Burlingham said that in November last Lal Singh went to Bishon Singh's hut, in Des Voeux Road, to borrow \$25. He obtained that sum and signed an I.O.U. for that amount in Bishon Singh's presence. The next stage of the case was that Bishon Singh summoned Lal Singh for the sum of \$95, producing as evidence an I.O.U. for \$95. Lal Singh contended he had signed the I.O.U. for \$25, and the case was remanded for a week by the Chief Justice in order that both parties could go to the Sikh temple and take the Sikh oath. They visited the Sikh temple and Lal Singh swore that he had borrowed \$25 from the defendant and still owed him \$25. Bishon Singh would not take the oath that day, but the next day they returned to the temple and on that occasion Bishon Singh took the oath and said Lal Singh took \$95 from him. Lal Singh objected that it was not a proper oath and that Bishon Singh must swear that he gave him \$95. Bishon Singh then swore to that effect. The Chief Justice gave judgment in favour of Lal Singh, with costs, remarking at the time that he considered the I.O.U. produced a very suspicious document, and would hand it to the Crown Solicitor for investigation. Mr. E. R. Dovey, Government Analyst, an expert, would give evidence from a close examination of the written figures and a chemical test of the ink used, that the tail of the figure in the I.O.U. had been erased, that the tail of the 9 had been written with the same ink as the top part of the curve of the 9, and that there were other indications of the alteration of the figure 2 into a 9. Examples of the figure 9 written by Lal Singh before and after he knew of this case would be produced.

Evidence having been led to considerable length to the effect indicated by Mr. Burlingham, his Worship committed the defendant for trial at the Criminal Sessions, the defendant reserving his defence. Bail was fixed at \$750.

WHY THE CHINESE DUMP BODIES.

NEED FOR HOME TREATMENT OF SMALL-POX.

THE CAMPAIGN WELL IN HAND.

During the course of the campaign which has been waged against small-pox in the Colony for the past few months, Europeans have often wondered why the Chinese adopted the somewhat gruesome method of dumping the bodies of friends and relatives who had died from the disease in order, Europeans think, to avoid the inconvenience of house disinfection. Yesterday a *Daily Press* representative was able to glean certain novel facts regarding the Chinese view of small-pox, and particularly with reference to the dumping of bodies. Two weeks ago the Medical Officer of Health (Dr. Woodman) and his staff, realising that the Chinese were really getting out of hand in regard to the dumping of bodies, and their general unwillingness to be vaccinated and to have their houses disinfected, gave a demonstration of disinfecting work to a number of influential Chinese Press representatives. The comments of certain Chinese newspapers upon this demonstration throw some light on the dumping evil.

After describing the process of disinfection which was demonstrated, the paper remarks:—"As this is not an obnoxious matter, and it only takes one or two hours to complete the work, why, it has been asked, should not small-pox cases be reported rather than contravene the law? But there is some reason for this contempt. As the only pet of a (Chinese) person (father) is his children, when a child is attacked by fever, he thinks that the child is only suffering from ordinary fever, and will be better soon. When the small-pox appears he is afraid the Sanitary Department will take the child away, and an unknown doctor be engaged. It is the opinion of the Chinese that a person, if suffering from small-pox, must not be frightened or receive any 'wind blow,' and that once the patient is frightened there is no hope of recovery. Therefore, he is unwilling to report the case, or to engage a doctor, but still hoping that the patient will recover. And if the patient dies from lack of medical treatment he (the Chinese) becomes full of sorrow about the loss of his child; but he is not willing to be put to the trouble of disinfection, and so the corpse is dumped.

"It was once said that the cremation of corpses would stop the practice of dumping dead bodies, but whether such would be the case is not known. Once the body is dumped nobody cares whether it is cremated, or even whether it is taken to feed the tiger or wolf. The Chinese proverb says 'children are the lives of parents.' Then comes an appeal to the Government, as follows:—If the Government will allow the patients to be treated in their own homes, and looked after by their own people, the Chinese will be quite prepared not only to have the bodies dumped, but even to be taken away and destroyed. The only thing they desire is that the sick person shall not be troubled, and that he shall be allowed to stay in his own home in ease and comfort. We hope the Government will favourably consider this, for, if this can be allowed, the dumping of dead bodies will come to an end.

Of course it is the law in Hongkong, that small-pox patients must be removed to an isolation hospital, with all speed, but local medical opinion favours the suggestion made in the article quoted above. Had it been possible to treat the patients at their homes, the opinion is held that much more headway would have been made with the campaign, for dumping would not have been resorted to. And the Chinese been aware that patients would not be removed they would have reported the case at once, it would have been treated, the house disinfected, other members of the household vaccinated, and the place would then be visited periodically. Also, notices would be placed in the door notifying that the house contained a small-pox case. This is the method strongly favoured by local medical men; but it is not the law. Therefore, dumping continues, and only a few days ago four cases were reported of children having been dumped when alive. One was found in a crevice in a hill at Shatin, and another was found in the dustbin outside a certain wealthy Chinaman's house. The four children have since died. The majority of deaths from small-pox occur with children under five years of age. They have not been vaccinated, and when attacked by the disease have not sufficient stamina to combat it.

The latest report by Mr. Tso states that since the Chinese New Year his vaccinators have been very busy, the Sinkingpun Ambulance Brigade and the Queen's College Corps doing very valuable work. The report remarks that in the go-downs hundreds of coolies have been vaccinated, but they find scant respect for the Chinese vaccinators, and but for the persuasive power of a certain Inspector they would probably have flung away and escape vaccination at the first visit. During the week ending February 3rd Mr. Tso and his staff vaccinated 11,235 persons in the Western district, the largest number done in any one week in that area, since the campaign began. "The workmen on the harbour front," adds the report, "run away on the approach of the vaccinator, they think that vaccination will render them unfit for work for at least a fortnight."

(Continued on foot of next column.)

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE MAN-POWER QUESTION.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.")

SIR,—I have had with interest your worthy Governor's denunciation of anonymous letters in the public press with reference to supposed "slackers" in Hongkong.

In this Colony of the Straits Settlements there is practically no agriculture; there are no gun, or explosive, or munition factories; little or no cloth is woven; there is not even a leather-tannery.

I should be interested to know what our sister Colony is doing in this matter. I cannot think that there can be any other good reason for refusing applications to go to the front. Every man in Germany is in Government employment.

Yours truly,

W. G. BELL.

Singapore, February 2nd, 1917.

CIGARETTE AND TOBACCO FUND.

The following is the subscription list to date:—

Acknowledged to 20th January, 1917. \$18,132.00

Since received:—

Mr. F. C. Beeke, Whampoa, 20.00
Canton sub. for January 20.00
Kowloon Customs Staff, per Mr. O. D. Gander 36.00
Mr. A. J. Walters 2.00
M. S. S. sub. for February 5.00
D. A. W. 10.00
Collected by Mrs. Arthur, List No. 3:— 564.30

Expended to 20th Jan. \$17,908.47

Since expended:—
15/2/17, 300,000 cigarettes sent to the troops at the front 645.61
\$18,552.08

Balance on hand: 218.13

W. A. DOWLEY,

Hon. Secretary & Treasurer.
Hongkong, February 15th, 1917.

From the Front many letters and cards acknowledging the packages of cigarettes have been received, amongst which is the following:—

Major A. R. G. Wilson, Comdg. 1st Argyl and Sutherland Highlanders, 18th December, 1916.

I have great pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of a case of 10,000 Woodbine Cigarettes forwarded here by the B. A. Tobacco Co. under instructions from the Hongkong Cigarette and Tobacco Fund. There are but few left of those who served with this battalion in Hongkong, but many sons and nephews of the battalion of those days.

These in particular are extremely grateful to their fathers' and uncles' old time friends. Of the old names some of you may remember there is Lieut. Hutton, son of the then Cr. Sgt. L. Hutton. Also a Sgt. Major Waters, a son of a colour sergeant of those days. The present adjutant is Lieut. C. B. Robertson, a son of Mr. Bruce Robertson, an old time resident in Hongkong. I myself am a nephew of Captains Ayrton and T. A. Scott.

With best wishes for the New Year.

These incidents demonstrate the difficulties with which the campaigners have to contend. Then there are also the superstitious junk people, who are afraid of their own vaccinators. Recently, Dr. Woodman tackled this problem, and appointed a staff to deal with the Aberdeen water people. These people were absolutely ignorant of vaccination, and if when an operation was being performed on one junk, the person being operated upon should give vent to a scream—a frequent happening with the children—the other junks made a bee line for the open sea, and the operators had to wait their opportunity until the scared junk people chose to return. Up to date from 7,000 to 8,000 junk people have been vaccinated, despite the many difficulties put in the way of the vaccinators.

Without doubt the epidemic is gradually losing ground, thanks to the well-organised campaign which has been, and is being, carried out. Last week's return, 43 deaths, was the lowest for many weeks, and practically all these deaths, as usual, occurred where the persons affected had not been vaccinated. The proportion of cases occurring among vaccinated and unvaccinated persons continues to emphasise the need for vaccination. In No. 9 district, where the epidemic commenced, no small-pox cases have been reported since the middle of January, and there is hardly a person in that district who has not been vaccinated. Despite this, however, the opinion is held in official circles that for every small-pox case discovered there are two undiscovered. Many "discoveries" have been made during the past few days as the result of the house-to-house visitations, and thus it will happen that last week's figures will be found to have been exceeded when the current week's statistics are published. The campaigners, these happenings notwithstanding, have the epidemic well in hand, and should it be decided to follow the suggestion made in the Chinese article quoted above, and allow home treatment, they are confident that the outbreak will be speedily suppressed. Until this is done, the Chinese will continue to hide their cases, and during the holidays when death takes place, the fact that affected persons will be removed from the houses has resulted in their being at enmity with the Sanitary Board officers, and their close concealment of small-pox cases.

POLICE FOR THE FRONT.

Below we give the names of 10 members of the Hongkong Police who will leave Hongkong at an early date for England for the purpose of proceeding on active service:—

Sergeant I. J. Wilson.
C. Dorrington.
J. D. Murphy.
John Murphy.
C. T. Alexander.
K. W. Andrew.
E. A. Vincent.
W. J. Ellis.
W. Y. Henderson.
J. Brennan.
J. McEllan.
C. Goble.
Q. A. Stimson.
W. Harrow.
A. Nicoll.
R. G. Robertson.
E. Williams.
S. Logan.
H. B. Phillips.

SPORT.

HOCKEY.

88th COY. R.G.A. DEFEAT VOLUNTEERS "A" TEAM.

Great interest was evinced in this game, for upon its result depended the question of who should hold the shield of the United Services League for this season. The Gunners were without the services of Caple, who has scored many goals for them this season, but found an able substitute in Desborough, who does not play regularly. The game was very fast from the commencement, and, before long, Vant and Dickenson were called upon to stop Ball and his forwards, who were becoming dangerous. A foul against the Gunners placed them in some jeopardy, but Brand got himself offside, and the situation for the soldiers was saved. Talfourd was next in evidence and cleared in good style from Smyth; in fact, Talfourd played a particularly hard game for his side all through. A foul against the soldiers' custodian seemed an opportunity for the Volunteers to score, but nothing came of it. Jones then stopped Hutchinson, and shortly afterwards Griffiths ran out and kicked away a probable goal. Desborough got his side away with a good pass to Hammond, and the soldiers, coming down with a rush, forced a corner, but it was not converted. Mainland opened the scoring for the R.G.A. with a shot that appeared to be taken just outside the circle. A goal was awarded, however, and after a few minutes' more play, Talfourd, with a big hit sent his forwards away again. Desborough got to the ball but overran himself. Watson, who was following up, obtained possession of the ball, and added the second goal. Smith tried another shot unsuccessfully, and the interval arrived with the score 2-0.

The Scouts made desperate efforts to pull the game out of the fire in the second half. Ball, especially, making some excellent efforts, and the 88th Coy. goal seemed often like being stormed. The Gunners had a good man, however, in Griffiths as a goalkeeper, and he always came to the rescue when things seemed critical for his side. The Volunteers played without a goalkeeper and their defence, in consequence, sometimes appeared rather weak. The third goal was the result of some good work by Hammond, who cleverly turned the ball back to Desborough near the goal, the latter putting it into the net with a splendid stroke. Griffiths collided with Smyth, trying to clear, with the result that the latter was not able to take further part in the game. Just before the end seemed that the "A" team were bound to score, but the Army defence played a hard game, and the opposing forwards were generally robbed just at the critical moment. It was a good, vigorous game, entered in the best of spirit, and although the Volunteers were, perhaps, the cleverer team, the soldiers made up for any inferiority in this direction by their dash and vigour. Result—88th Coy. R.G.A., 3; Volunteer "A" team, 0. Referee—Captain Hammond, 18th Infantry; and Corp. Jones, R.E.

ROWING.

BROWNE ROWING CUP.

This cup was competed for yesterday by the 5th Company and the Royal Engineers. The contest was a very even affair, the R.E. eventually winning by the narrow margin of a quarter of a length.

CRICKET.

H.K.C.C. v. CIVIL SERVICE.

In this match, which is the last on their card, the Club will be represented at home on Saturday next at 2.15 p.m. by the following:—T. E. Pearce (Capt.), R. M. Austin, J. Blaxter, Lieut. E. H. Gray, R. Kennedy, M. M. Mas, Lt.-Col. Morgan, F. J. de Rome, J. Stalker, O. C. Stark and F. Sulton.

KOWLOON C.C. v. THE UNIVERSITY.

In this match, to be played on Saturday next at 2.15 p.m. on the K.O.C. Ground, the University will be represented by:—Ng Sze Kwong, G. E. Marlay, K. Brayshaw, J. W. Wright, A. H. Rumball, A. de Souza, D. Dixon, W. C. W. Hall, G. Hall, and Chow Yee Cheong. Reserve, A. Ismail.

INTIMATIONS.

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BOOTS

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SHOES

BLACK OR BROWN.

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IN ALL MEN'S SIZES 5 TO 10.

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THE LARGEST SELECTION AND

BEST VALUE IN THE COLONY.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

18

DRINK
"FULL DOG" LAGER BEER.
SUPERIOR TO ANY GERMAN LAGER BEER EVER BREWED.
BRITISH THROUGHOUT.

Brewed in Great Britain.

Bottled by British Labour.

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PRICES DUTY PAID.

Wing On Co., Ltd.

QUARTS—\$20.00 per case

Singapore Co., Ltd.

of 4 dozen.

Sun Co., Ltd.

or \$5.10 per dozen.

Chong Tai.

PINTS—\$26.50 per case

Nam Hing Loong.

Ty Sing.

of 8 dozen.

Sang Tai.

or \$3.40 per dozen.

Kwan Tye.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Obtainable in Canton from

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Admitted to be the Best

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THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

Lager Beer brewed.

FRESH STOCKS JUST ARRIVED.

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TELEPHONE 346

THE
"REZNOR"
ANTISEPTIC OIL-MOP

BRITISH-MADE

and better made than the foreign article.

DUSTS, CLEANS AND POLISHES

at the one operation.

Adjustable to any angle, this.

CLEANING AND POLISHING MOP
IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST
LABOUR-SAVING AND HOUSE CLEANING
DEVICE YET INTRODUCED.

89

INTIMATIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Underigned have received instructions from The Executors of the Estate of the late Mr. L. R. NEDHAM, to sell by Public Auction.

TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), the 17th February, 1917, at 2.30 p.m., at No. 6, Mountain View, The Peak.

THE VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., &c., contained therein.

Comprising:—Hall Stands, Teakwood Upholstered Suite, Arm-Chairs and Sofas, Indian Rugs and Carpets, Blackwood Tables, Blackwood Arm-Chairs and Settees, Handsomely Carved Blackwood Screens, Stands, &c., a small collection of Carved-wood Figures, Vases, Brouses, &c., Pictures and Engravings, Large Sideboard, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Electro-plated Ware and Cutlery, Large Dinner Service (complete), Glass Ware, Spirit Tantalus, &c.

Teakwood Wardrobes, Chest-of-drawers, Dressing Tables, Washstands, Single Iron Bedsteads, Sundry Bed and Table Linen, Pantry, Kitchen and Bath Room Utensils, &c., &c.

On view FRIDAY, 16th inst., from 2 p.m. Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers. [303]

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & CO. (IN LIQUIDATION).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all Claims against the above Estate should be filed with the Liquidators on or before 28th February, 1917.

DODWELL & Co., Ltd., Liquidators. [301]

WALTER FORD & CO

THE Interest and Responsibility of WILLIAM WALTER EDWARDS in the Firm of WALTER FORD & CO., Commission Agents, 8, Queen's Road Central, Ceded on the 31st day of August, 1916, on which date he by mutual consent of all the Partners ceased to be a Partner.

Dated 14th day of February, 1917.

WILLIAM WALTER EDWARDS. [294]

HONGKONG HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

ANNUAL SHOW.

THE FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SHOW will be held on the 8th and 9th MARCH, in the BOTANICAL GARDENS.

Intending Exhibitors should send their entry forms to the Hon. Secretary not later than 28th February.

Copies of Rules and Schedules may be obtained from the Hon. Secretary.

A. NICOL, Quarry Bay.

Hongkong, 10th February, 1917. [290]

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GENOA, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

THE Motor-ship

"GLENAMOX," Captain F. T. Jones, having arrived from the above Port, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignee's risk and expense.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on SATURDAY, 17th inst., at 10 a.m.

All Claims must be presented within FIFTEEN DAYS of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 19th inst. will be subject to rent.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 12th February, 1917. [290]

AMERICAN AND MANCHURIAN LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK.

THE Steamship

"CITY OF VIENNA,"

Captain J. W. P. Barton, having arrived from the above Port, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignee's risk and expense.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on TUESDAY, the 20th inst., at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within FIFTEEN DAYS of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 21st inst. will be subject to rent.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 14th February, 1917. [304]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.

SHAREHOLDERS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that the DIVIDEND on account of the year 1916 of FIFTY CENTS (50 Cents) per Share is now Payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Hongkong, on Warrants to be obtained at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road, Central Hongkong.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers.

Hongkong, 12th February, 1917. [279]

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Hotel TOMORROW (SATURDAY), 17th Feb., 1917, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving a statement of Accounts of the Company to 31st December, 1916, with the report of the Directors, and to discuss any matter that may be competently brought before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 10th to 17th February, 1917, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.

J. H. TAGGART, Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1917. [265]

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

THE TWENTIETH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, St. George's Buildings, No. 6, Connaught Road, on FRIDAY, the 23rd February, 1917, at 11.30 a.m., for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1916, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 19th February, 1917, until FRIDAY, the 23rd February, 1917, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 12th February, 1917. [263]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF the SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 24th day of February, 1917, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors together with a statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1916.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 12th February, 1917, to SATURDAY, the 24th February, 1917 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,

N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 6th February, 1917. [261]

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

THE "ARAB" STEAMSHIP LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Company's Chartered Steamship

"BANDAI MARU"

having arrived from BOMBAY via PENANG and SINGAPORE, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignee's risk and expense.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on SATURDAY, 17th inst., at 10 a.m.

All Claims must be presented within FIFTEEN DAYS of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 19th inst. will be subject to rent.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 12th February, 1917. [290]

KONINKLIJKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPIJ.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

THE Steamship

"JACOB"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignee's risk and expense.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on TUESDAY, the 20th inst., at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within FIFTEEN DAYS of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 21st inst. will be subject to rent.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 12th February, 1917. [289]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

"HOLYROOD" Semi-detached, Six Rooms, Chatham Road, Kowloon. Closed Verandah facing Lyman Road. Apply—DOWWELL & Co., Ltd. [161]

TO LET.

N.O. 10, SEYMOUR TERRACE. Apply to—P. M. N. DA SILVA, 6, Des Voeux Road. [267]

TO LET.

N.O. 46, ELGIN STREET, 6 Room House. From 1st April. Apply to—DR. M. E. ASGER, New Post Office Building. [269]

TO LET.

SIX-ROOMED HOUSE, "FAIRVIEW," 3, Robinson Road. Immediate possession. Apply to—DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd. [243]

TO LET.

2 NEW HOUSES now Building in Conduit Road. Ready for occupation on 1st February, 1917. For rent and other particulars apply to—H. M. H. NEMAZEE, 1 Des Voeux Road. [108]

TO LET.

N.O. 42, ELGIN STREET. Apply to—PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING. [102]

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

FURNISHED, 2, Stewart Terrace. Apply—H. E. POLLOCK, Princes' Buildings. [97]

TO LET.

FLATS in "EWO MESS" No. 4, THE PEAK. Apply, Property Office, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. [180]

TO LET.

OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 3, Queen's Road Central, as present in the occupation of The China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd. Apply to—CHINA FIRE INSURANCE Co., Ltd. [72]

TO LET.

GODOWN in Duddell Street. Light and airy Offices overlooking Statue Square. Moderate rent. For rent and other particulars apply to—Care of "Daily Press" Office. [98]

TO LET.

From 1st May. OFFICES, 2nd Floor, St. George's Buildings. Apply to—SHEWAN, TOMES & Co. [69]

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon. A FLAT in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.

KOWLOON MARINE LOT 48 with wharf area 58,000 sq. ft., suitable for Coal Storage or erection of Godowns. Apply to—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD., Alexandra Buildings. [291]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road Central. OFFICES in King's and York Buildings. HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road. HOUSES in Broadwood and Moreton Terraces. HOUSES on Shamshau, Canton. Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD. [28]

TO LET.

N.O. 3, CAMERON VILLAS, No. 63, THE PEAK, Furnished. "BELLANDONAN," No. 54, THE PEAK (Furnished).

No. 3, GOUGH HILL (No. 102, THE PEAK), Furnished, for 3 or 4 months from 1st June, 1917.

No. 25, SHELLEY STREET. 8-ROOMED HOUSE at Mount Kellett. Furnished for 5 or 6 months.

No. 12, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE SHOP. No. 3, CAMERON VILLAS, 63, PEAK. KELLET CREST, 66, PEAK. No. 25, BELLION TERRACE, with entrance on Conduit Road.

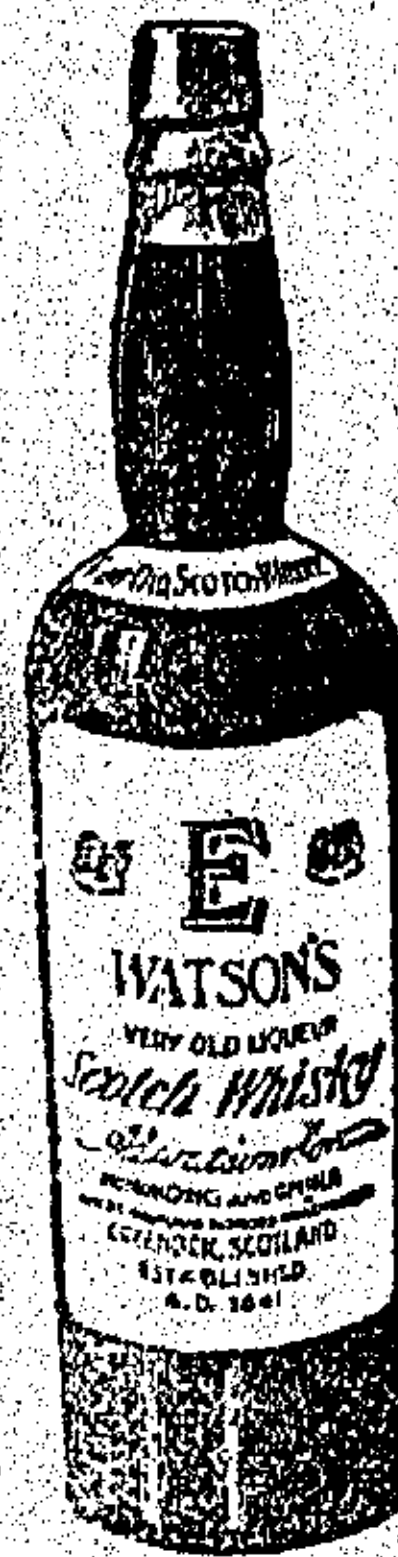
TWO GODOWNS, in Duddell Street. No. 2, DES VOEUX VILLAS, 51, PEAK (Furnished). No. 58, THE PEAK (CAMERON VILLAS). Apply to—LINSTEAD & DAVIS, 3rd Floor, Alexandra Building. [30]

INTIMATION

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E

THE PREMIER SCOTCH OF THE FAR EAST FOR 25 YEARS.



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HONGKONG.

TELEPHONE 616.

MARRIAGES.

BEVINGTON-BROWN.—At St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, on February 14th, by the Rev. Copley Moyle, FRANCIS, fifth son of Mr. and Mrs. J. STORRS BEVINGTON, Sea View, Frinton-on-Sea, Essex, to JESSIE OLIVE, niece and adopted daughter of Mr. and Mrs. LESSIE BROWN, of Suva, Fiji. [299]

SORBY-CONWAY.—On the 14th inst., at St. Joseph's Church, by the Rev. Father Augustin, VINCENT DAKE SORBY, eldest son of the late F. L. Sorby, of Workson, Notts, to JOSEPHINE PATRICIA, second daughter of Mr. J. CONWAY, of Limerick, Ireland. [305]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VOEUX ROAD. LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG 16TH FEBRUARY, 1917.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF IMPERIAL RESOURCES.

The Vote of Credit for £550,000,000, which Mr. BONAR LAW moved in the House of Commons last Monday, serves to remind us once again of the enormous drafts which the war is making upon Great Britain's economic future. Though we all admit that our security and liberty are worth whatever they may cost, it would be idle to pretend that the effect of these huge demands upon the national life for generations to come can be viewed without some anxiety. Despite the heavy increase of taxation, it has been roughly estimated that, even if hostilities should cease by the end of the present year, an addition will be made to the National Debt of some three thousand five hundred millions sterling, requiring no less a sum than £210,000,000 for its annual service, which is more than the total annual expenditure of the nation for all purposes in the year 1913. Whether these figures be correct or not, it is obvious that the revenue which will be required for debt charge and sinking fund will be so much above that which it was before the war

that, if it be obtained in the old way, solely by taxation, the burden will hang like a millstone round the neck of the nation at a time when buoyancy will most be needed. Considerable interest, therefore, attaches to the recent formation of the Empire Resources Development Committee, under the chairmanship of Sir LEANDER STARR JAMESON, for the purpose of urging, as an alternative, the creation of new wealth with which to meet our liabilities by the systematic development by the State for the State of some of the undeveloped resources of our vast Empire. For this purpose it is suggested that the nation should continue to borrow from the savings of the people for some years after the war a substantial sum, and invest this and the Sinking Fund money in large remunerative enterprises, thus making the State play its part as capitalist, no less than the private individual, in creating new capital and new interest, by developing and cultivating Crown lands instead of being content merely with the passive rôle of an agricultural and mineral landlord. Mr. Wilson Fox, who may be described as the parent of the scheme, since it is based upon two articles which he contributed to *The Times* a few months back, admits that the means which can be employed most advantageously to develop particular forms of wealth may be different. In one case it may be clearly good policy for the State to act directly on its own account; in another, through the instrumentality of a corporation in which it takes an active interest and participation; in a third, it may be best to leave the whole business to individuals.

Amongst the activities in which it is suggested, the State might profitably engage are palm production, cattle-raising, and afforestation schemes. While a good deal of opposition may be raised to the invasion by the State of what may be regarded as the legitimate domain of private enterprise, there are undoubtedly many ways in which the State could co-operate with and stimulate private enterprise to their common advantage. The two-fold object of the scheme is to create new State wealth which could readily be converted, and to build up State revenues, from sources other than taxation, e.g., (1) the opening up and improvement of Crown lands, followed by their sale at a profit and the application of the proceeds to the reduction of State loans; (2) the working of State forests, or plantations, and fisheries and the application of the annual revenue derived from these sources to the service of the National Debt. By means such as these new opportunities and openings would be offered for industry and employment within the Empire, and taxation would be distributed over a wider area. In the first instance, probably, it would be necessary to confine attention to the British Crown Colonies and Protectorates, including, of course, the territories wrested from Germany. Hitherto, Mr. Wilson Fox complains, the handling of valuable assets in our Crown Colonies and Protectorates has been left to colonial governors and civil servants, who are not qualified by their training and experience to settle the many complicated business questions which this work entails. The natural consequence is that the best use has been seldom made of natural resources, nor is the State reaping those direct advantages which could be secured to it if a different policy were adopted. The inclusion of the great self-governing Dominions in the scheme must, necessarily, be a matter for negotiation. The Dominions have their own financial obligations to discharge, but if the Imperial war debt should be pooled it would be to the interest of all the members of the Empire to assist in its early redemption and to offer facilities with that object in view. Both the Imperial and Dominion Governments would have much to gain by mutually satisfactory arrangements. To Great Britain the benefits that would accrue are obvious; and to the Daughter Nations the attraction presented by the prospect of early development of resources which otherwise might lie fallow for many years should serve to neutralise to a very great extent calculations as to the profits which might be derived if they elected to await the time when they could develop their resources on their own account. The first step toward the realization of the scheme must obviously be the collection of accurate information in regard to the undeveloped resources of the Empire and their possibilities. This work is already in progress, and, so far as it has gone, is said to have furnished a good *prima facie* case for the course suggested.

The fortnight dances of the R.G.A. Sergeants' Mess, Victoria Barracks, have been discontinued.

The last Lecture on Ruskin will be delivered at the Helena May Institute to-day, at 10.15 a.m.

Mr. and Mrs. Maze left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday in the *Empress of Asia*, en route for Tientsin.

A cinematograph performance is being given at the Peak Club at 9.15 p.m. to-morrow when some very interesting War Films will be exhibited. The surplus proceeds will be devoted to War Charities.

A marriage has been arranged to take place at Canton, early next month, between Mr. T. N. Chan, Barrister-at-law, son of Mr. Chau Siu Ki, a well-known gentleman of the Colony, and Miss Su Shun, daughter of Mr. Su Wik Nung.

The police have been notified of another case of Chinese credulity. A Chinese woman was asked by a Chinese in the street to lend him her bangles, for the purpose of using them as a pattern. She complied, and the man made off. The bangles are valued at \$70.

About 180 children of the Colony were entertained by Misses Iris and Diona May at Government House yesterday afternoon. Tea was provided in the ballroom, after which children's games were indulged in with much gusto in the extensive grounds, where an aerial railway, composed of a basket and wire rope, which was provided by Commodore Sandeman, proved a great source of enjoyment. The children spent a very happy time.

H. E. the Governor (Sir Francis Henry May, K.C.M.G.), accompanied by his Aide-de-Camp (Lt. Kinchen Smith), his secretary (Mr. Posenby-Fane), and the Secretary for Chinese Affairs (Mr. E. R. Hallifax) left for Canton last night in order to return the calls of the Civil Governor of Kwangsi, and also to call upon the Military Governor of Kwangtung. Lady May and the Misses May and Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Brown are paying a visit to Canton at the same time. His Excellency will return to Hongkong to-night.

THE "SUI KAI" OPIUM CASE.

CHARGE AGAINST A SHIP'S CAPTAIN.

Yesterday afternoon, before Mr. Wood, the hearing of evidence was resumed in the case in which a Portuguese, master of the s.s. *Sui Kai*, is charged (1) with using his ship for the importation of 1,400 taels of prepared opium; (2) unlawfully importing opium; and (3) aiding and abetting in the importation. The Yu Hing Kee Lok Chung Sam and Li Tin Po, the Chung Wo S.S. Company, of 136, Connaught Road, Central, were also charged as owners, with allowing the ship to carry 1,350 taels of prepared opium, and a Chinese fireman was charged with importing opium on the ship.

Mr. R. O. Hutchison, Superintendent of Imports and Exports, prosecuted, and Mr. F. C. Jenkin (instructed by Mr. Grist, solicitor) appeared for the defence.

A watchman of the *Sui Kai*, cross-examined by Mr. Jenkin, spoke to three sacks containing opium being transferred from the steamer to a small boat, which had come alongside for the exchange of letters. Witness took the opium from the small boat back to the vessel and placed it in his quarters. He did not know what the Chinese thought of this action.

Asked why he did not go and report to the captain that opium was being taken from his vessel, witness said the captain owned the opium, knew that it was there, and therefore was not likely to interfere with it being taken off.

Mr. Jenkin asked the witness if it was not the case that the opium was taken on board by some members of the Chinese crew for the purpose of disposing of it in Macao and Hongkong; that when the watchmen came to know this they put it to the Chinese crew that unless they got a certain amount of the purchase-money they would "split" upon them; and the crew consented to allow them the amount desired, provided the watchmen allowed them to put it into the small boat; that when the opium was in course of being put on the boat the parties taking it away told the watchmen that the purchase-money was not to hand; and, as a result, the watchmen would not permit them to take it away; that on this there was a row, with the result that the captain was sent for.

Witness denied this. When he said the captain owned the opium he meant it in the sense that, as the captain was in charge of the ship, all that was on board was his property. The watchmen kept possession of the opium till the arrival of Mr. Shannon, superintendent of watchmen, and, pending his arrival, the Chinese officers and crew searched the ship for the opium without success. On Mr. Shannon's arrival the watchmen disclosed its hiding-place—the rat-hole of the ship.

Further evidence was heard, and the case was adjourned.

THE WAR.

**DEPRESSION IN GERMANY:
RUTHLESS SUBMARINING DISAPPROVED.**

**KAISER AND HINDENBURG
CRITICISED.**

**THE DECISIVE FRONT IN THE WAR:
FIELD-MARSHAL SIR DOUGLAS HAIG INTERVIEWED.**

Franco-Belgian Front.
LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]
FRENCH FRONT.
SUCCESSFUL COUP DE MAIN.

PARIS, February 15th.
An official communiqué states:—There was a successful coup de main in the Proseles sector, east of Rheims. There has been reciprocal artillery activity in Champagne, on the left of the Meuse. German aeroplanes in the evening bombed Dunkirk, killing and wounding civilians. They also bombed Nancy in the morning. Our air squadrons bombarded two aerodromes and six stations and factories.

EARLIER CABLES.
**WHERE THE WAR WILL BE
DECIDED.**
INTERVIEW WITH FIELD-MARSHAL
SIR DOUGLAS HAIG.

PARIS, February 14th.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, interviewed, stated that the Western Front was the decisive front. There was no doubt that the Allies would break the German West front.

The war would be decided on the battlefield. Peace might be declared in 1917, but if Germany could not be entirely beaten this year the Allies would not hesitate to carry on the war. There could be no lasting peace without complete victory. The British troops were indomitably resolved to fight to the end.

Continuing, Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig said:—"What we have done is enormous, but these are still much to do. Already we have reached the munitions output we wanted; we now want more guns and railways. We cannot have too many guns, owing to the continuous wastage."

"Regarding railways, the disproportion between the tonnage landed at our bases and the tonnage which the railways are capable of carrying has hampered operations. The directors of English railways have investigated our requirements and have given us more than we have asked; indeed, they have often stripped their own railways of ballast, of which we are in want."

"We are also supplying material of all sorts to the Allies, especially to Russia, Italy and Roumania. We cannot escape this obligation, owing to the necessity of maintaining a united and solid front. Do not forget that the Western Front is and will remain the principal front, on which, I am convinced, the decision of the war will take place. Hence our policy of making the Western Front defensively and offensively the best."

The correspondent asked whether a decision would be secured by breaking down the German front.

Sir Douglas Haig replied:—"That is how I imagine the decision will take place. Trench warfare must give way to a war of movement, which alone will procure the advantages we count upon."

Sir Douglas Haig emphasised that an incomplete or halting peace would leave Germany able to take a terrible revenge in the near future. After having attacked England, she would be again on the French frontiers, greedier than ever for blood and conquest. "Let us beware," said Sir Douglas, "of the suspicious manoeuvres of the enemy, who, feeling himself lost, talks of peace and seeks to divide us."

BRITISH PROGRESS.

LONDON, February 14th.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a communiqué, states:—We captured a strong point south-east of Grandcourt and took some prisoners.

We penetrated 230 yards of defences north-east of Arras, reaching the third line. Two machine-gun emplacements and a number of dug-outs were destroyed, and many were killed in the dug-outs, which they refused to leave. Forty were made prisoner. Our casualties were very slight.

We entered lines to the north of the Somme, north-east of Ypres, inflicting considerable enemy casualties.

An attempted raid by the enemy to the east of Armentières in the night-time was repulsed. A second party reached trenches south of Messines, but it was quickly rejected.

We exploded three ammunition dumps to the east of Armentières and caused a fire in the enemy's lines northward of Ypres.

BRITISH FRONT. MUCH ACTIVITY.

LONDON, February 14th.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a communiqué, says:—We drove off a strong raiding party to the south of Ypres and caused the enemy heavy losses. We took some prisoners.

The enemy's repeated attacks south of Serre were unsuccessful. We penetrated several hundred yards and gained positions to the east of Souchez, where we destroyed a trench railroad, four mine shafts and many dug-outs. The enemy resisted stubbornly. Many were killed, and forty-seven made prisoner. Our casualties were light.

We destroyed several occupied dug-outs northeast of Neuville St. Vaast, northward of Loos and eastward of Ypres.

A small party reached our trenches southward of Armentières, but were rejected.

GERMAN ADMISSIONS.

A German wireless official message says:—We repulsed, in hand-to-hand fighting, two English attacks to the south of Serre, and drove off detachments of enemy troops established before the front, at the point of the bayonet.

ENEMY ATTACKS.

PARIS, February 14th.
A communiqué states:—An enemy attack in the sector of Baccarat, in Lorraine, failed.

We carried out a successful coup de main to the east of Metzeral, in Alsace, and brought back prisoners.

A German aeroplane bombed Dunkirk in the region of Pompey and the Mourbaux and Moselle, two civilians being killed and two injured.

Russian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]
GERMAN ATTACK REPULSED.

POISON GAS AND CHEMICAL SHELLS.

LONDON, February 14th.
A Russian wireless official message states:—The Germans, after a bombardment with chemical shells, penetrated our trenches in the south of Drisvial Lake, but were driven out, and discharged poison gas to the south of Vishnev Lake.

Naval Activities.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]
AUSTRIAN FRIGHTFULNESS.

WASHINGTON, February 15th.
The *Lyman Law*, a schooner, not a steamer, from Palermo, with a cargo of lumber, was set on fire by a bomb from an Austrian submarine, which was not showing a flag. The crew of ten, of whom eight are Americans, have been landed at Cagliari.

Rome, February 15th.
According to the Ministry of Marine the *Lyman Law* was fired by bombs.

EARLIER CABLES.
SUPER-FRIGHTFULNESS.
SCANDINAVIAN PROTEST.

COPENHAGEN, February 14th.
A joint Scandinavian protest, against submarineism points out that submarineism is contrary to international law, especially as it apparently applies even to ships voyaging between neutral ports. The protest makes all reservations regarding loss of life or damage resulting therefrom.

SAFEGUARDING NEUTRAL SHIPPING.

LONDON, February 14th.
In the House of Lords, Lord Curzon, referring to the measures taken to safeguard neutral shipping, said we had signified our willingness to pay increased freights, to provide special insurance and had offered premiums to crews and even to purchase ships. Arrangements had also been made to build few ships in America and Japan. We were converting passenger vessels into cargo ships, and with the sanction of the Deck Loads Commission, we had added half a million tons to their carrying capacity.

Speaking of the total prohibition of non-essentials, Lord Curzon said this would raise a complex question. The Dominions and the Allies strain our industries, but small needs must be set aside for greater.

"NO MORE WARNINGS."
LONDON, February 13th.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam quotes a Berlin official message to the effect that the secret period of grace for neutral steamers and enemy passenger ships, on which neutrals might be travelling, expired on the 6th inst. for the North Sea, the 10th inst. for the Mediterranean, and the 12th inst. for the Atlantic and the English Channel. Henceforth there will be no more warnings. The message denies that neutral vessels have hitherto been sunk without warning.

A GERMAN DODGE.
LONDON, February 14th.
Military experts declare that submarineism was anti-dated with a view to interfering with the cross-Channel transport of British troops, and also with a view to upsetting the plans of the Entente.

AMERICAN STEAMER SUNK.
ROME, February 14th.
The American steamer *Lyman Law*, of 2,500 tons, carrying tools, was sunk by a submarine off Sardinia. The crew has been landed.

"NOW IN FULL SWING."
AMSTERDAM, February 14th.
A Berlin official message states:—"An unfounded idea has got abroad that submarineism will be weakened out of regard for America, or for other reasons. Unrestricted war against all sea traffic in the barred zones is now in full swing and will not be restricted under any circumstances."

LATEST SINKINGS.
LONDON, February 14th.
The sinking of the following steamers is announced:—*Lycia* and *Netherlee* (British), *Aghios Spyridon* (Greek) and two British small craft. The tonnage of the sunken vessels amounts to 8,700 tons.

TERRIBLE STORIES.
LONDON, February 14th.
Terrible stories of frightfulness on the sea still continue to be related. For instance, twenty-three survivors of a torpedoed Liverpool liner *Artiste* were in an open boat for four days. Seven died of exposure and two had to be sent to hospital.

FRENCH COAST.
SHELLED BY SUBMARINE.

PARIS, February 14th.
A communiqué says:—At five o'clock on Monday afternoon an enemy submarine fired six shots on the coast near the mouth of the Adour. Coast batteries replied, and the submarine plunged immediately. Five people were wounded, but little damage was done.

BRITISH BOMB SHIPPING.

LONDON, February 14th.
The Admiralty announces that aeroplanes dropped a number of heavy bombs on shipping in Bruges Harbour on Thursday. Large fires were observed and a hostile aeroplane was brought down.

THE MEDITERRANEAN.

BRITISH AIR ATTACK.
LONDON, February 14th.
The Admiralty announces that naval aircraft on Saturday carried out a successful bomb attack in the eastern waters of the Mediterranean, causing considerable damage to the permanent way south of the Yenikoi bridge.

THE "V.69."
AMSTERDAM, February 14th.
The *V.69* has arrived at the mouth of the Ems.

THE "AFRIC."
LONDON, February 14th.
There are one hundred and forty-five survivors of the torpedoed liner *Africa*.

The Balkans.
EARLIER CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]
FIERCE FIGHTING.
HEAVY ENEMY ATTACKS.

LONDON, February 14th.
A German wireless official message says:—We stormed several Russian positions and repulsed fierce counter-attacks in the Mestecanosi sector. We took twelve hundred men and twenty-three officers prisoner.

Italian attacks in the Cerna salient were unsuccessful. A Russian wireless official message states that strong forces of Germans on Monday repeatedly attacked on both sides of the Jacobeni-Kimpolung road and occupied a height to the east of Jacobeni. Our counter-attack resulted in an obstinate night-long battle, dislodging the Germans, who on Tuesday resumed the offensive in a day-long battle, during which they captured two heights to the east of Jacobeni. We withdrew two-thirds of a mile and consolidated our position.

A French Macedonian communiqué says:—Following a very violent bombardment on February 12th important German forces attacked Hill 1,050, east of Paralovo, and gained a foothold at different points in the first line trenches. After a very bitter struggle, the greater part was recaptured in a vigorous Italian night attack, which was resumed on February 13th.

A British air squadron blew up an ammunition depot north of Demirhisar.

General.
LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]
GERMAN INTRIGUE.
RUBBER ON COUNT BERNSTORFF'S SHIP.

NEW YORK, February 15th.
Federal Agents were searching the *Frederick VII.* on which Count Bernstorff and his staff are now aboard, when they discovered several hundred pounds of rubber concealed. The rubber was confiscated. Revolvers found on passengers were delivered to the Captain, who will return them at the end of the voyage.

ALIEN ENEMIES.
THEIR POSITION AFTER THE WAR.

LONDON, February 15th.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Cavo said that a Committee was sitting to consider whether interned alien enemies should be allowed to remain in Great Britain after the war; also questions of the exclusion of suspect aliens and the denaturalisation of aliens. The Dominions would have to be consulted in connection with the last named matter.

GERMAN TROOP MOVEMENTS.
GOING TO THE SOUTH.

AMSTERDAM, February 15th.
The *Handelsblad* announces that German troop movements on the Eastern Frontier have ceased, and that a great proportion have disappeared southward.

GERMAN RE-ACTION.
KAISER AND HINDENBURG CRITICISED.

AMSTERDAM, February 15th.
There is reliable information from Germany to the effect that the proclamation of ruthless submarineism has depressed many circles. The opinion is held that the German Admiralty has miscalculated the possibilities of submarines, and that this rash and unconsidered policy has alienated neutral nations. Moreover, the prospect of bringing Great Britain to her knees is hopeless. Despite placards urging circumspection of speech, criticisms of the Kaiser and General von Hindenburg are often heard. Weariness of the war and fear of Great Britain are common feelings in Germany.

A BRAZILIAN NOTE.
AN UNJUSTIFIABLE AND ILLEGITIMATE BLOCKADE.

AMSTERDAM, February 15th.
A Vienna report states that the Brazilian Charge d'Affaires has handed M. Cernin a Note expressing Brazil's opposition to the unexpected, unjustifiable and illegitimate submarine blockade, which she refuses to recognise as effective.

EARLIER CABLES.
NATIONAL SERVICE.
MANY RECRUITS.

LONDON, February 15th.
The response to Mr. Neville Chamberlain's appeal for National Service recruits is most gratifying. There were 11,000 offers yesterday alone.

LABOUR AND WAR.

LONDON, February 14th.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Walter Long announced that he was consulting the authorities at Malta, Gibraltar and Cyprus with regard to the suggestion that men there should be enrolled in Labour Corps under the Military Service Act for service in France, in order to enable the British Labour Corps in France to be used at home in view of the shortage of labour there.

BRITAIN'S ORDNANCE OUTPUT.

BEATING THE BOCHE.
LONDON, February 14th.
Speaking at Bedford, Dr. Addison (Minister of Munitions) said that we were beating the Boche in the output of heavy guns. Three hundred and sixty-five were produced in Britain in the last week of January, as compared with an average of 22 for the year ending June last. Of medium guns we produced 70, compared with an average of 7.50.

STATE CONTROL OF BRITISH COAL MINES.

LONDON, February 14th.
The Press Bureau announces that the Board of Trade assumes possession of all coal mines in the United Kingdom for the duration of the war.
Mr. Guy Calthrop, Manager of the London and North Western Railway, is entrusted with the new Department as Controller of Coal Mines, and an Advisory Committee, representing employers and employed, will also assist.
[Mr. Calthrop, a few years ago, held the position of General Manager of the Buenos Aires Railway.]

DUTCH SHIPPING.

NEW ROUTE BEING DISCUSSED.
AMSTERDAM, February 13th.
The *Handelsblad* says the question of communication between Holland and the Dutch East Indies, via New York and the Panama Canal, is being discussed. It is proposed that certain Dutch steamers shall run between Holland and New York and others between New York and Java.

TEA PROFITEERING.

ACTION TO BE TAKEN IN LONDON.
LONDON, February 13th.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Flavin suggested that the increase in the price of tea in London was unjustifiable. Captain Bathurst agreed, and proposed that an investigation should be held immediately.

Mr. Flavin suggested that the names of those large companies unpatriotically holding up large quantities of tea should be published.
Captain Bathurst promised to bring the matter to Lord Devonport's attention. Sir John Rees declared that similar allegations previously made had turned out to have been founded on misunderstanding.

NEW YEAR HONOURS.

ALL FOR WAR WORK.
LONDON, February 13th.
A feature of the new Honours List is that nearly all are for war work, and none for political services.
Sir Hugh Graham, proprietor of the *Central Evening Star*, is the only Peer. Colonel Owen Thomas (mentioned in the Cornwallis West report), is knighted for services in recruiting, while Mr. W. A. Tritton, Ministry of Munitions, is knighted for work in the development of "tanks."

The following decorations have been bestowed:—
G. C. M. G.—Sir G. V. Fiddes, Assistant Under Secretary of State for the Colonies.
Baronetcy.—Sir Frank Adam, Vice-Chairman of the East Lancs. Territorial Forces.
Privy Counsellor of Ireland.—Mr. Bryan Mason.
Knight Bachelor.—Mr. Ambalavanar Kanagasabai, a former member of the Ceylon Legislature.

C.M.G.—Mr. A. S. Pagden, Controller of Revenue, Ceylon; Dr. Sansom, Medical Officer, Malay States; the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, Colonial Secretary, Hongkong.

K.C.B.—Mr. John Norton-Griffiths, Conservative M.P. for Wednesday; the Earl of Dartmouth; Sir Frederick Black Allen, New Zealand Minister of Defence; Mr. Kent, Director of Labour Supply to the Ministry of Munitions; Mr. Duckham, Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Munitions; General Charles Ellis, Director General of Ordnance Supplies; Mr. E. H. Tennyson D'Eyncourt, Director of Naval Construction; Major General Sir Charles Crutchley, Lieut. Governor and Secretary of the Royal Naval Hospital, Chelsea.
C.B.—The Duke of Atholl, and seven organisers of the Territorial Forces.

ABYSSINIAN REBELS ROUTED.

ADDIS ABABA, February 14th.
Sir thousand Government troops routed seven thousand followers of Lidj Ryasu, the deposed Emperor, who, as usual, fled the night before the battle and is still at large. The Emperor was crowned on February 11th.

SCHOOL OF ORIENTAL STUDIES.

TO BE OPENED BY THE KING.
LONDON, February 13th.
The Queen will accompany the King at the opening of the School of Oriental Studies on February 23rd. Sir John Prescott Hewett will read an address, and the King will reply. Lord Curzon will speak.

GERMANS PREPARING FOR SPRING CAMPAIGN.

NEW YORK, February 14th.
The Associated Press representative formerly in Berlin telegraphs from Copenhagen to the effect that railway traffic in Germany is greatly restricted owing to troop movements, preliminary to the Spring campaign, which the German leaders evidently expect to open in about a week.

INDIAN WHEAT PRICES.
A "MARE'S NEST."

LONDON, February 14th.
In the House of Commons, Colonel Yate asked:—Does the Wheat Commission purchase wheat in India at two shillings above the Indian market price, with the result of upsetting the whole Indian wheat market?
Captain Bathurst, replying for Lord Devonport, said:—The Wheat Commission inform me that they purchase at the market price.

CHINA AND GERMANY.
WILL RELATIONS BE BROKEN.

LONDON, February 13th.
According to the *Morning Post*, Shanghai papers state that the Government has decided to break off relations with Germany.

FIRE AT GREEK ARMS FACTORY.

ATHENS, February 13th.
A big fire occurred at an arms factory in the Piraeus. It is rapidly extending. Allied bluejackets are assisting the Greek. There are many victims.
LONDON, February 14th.
The fire at the Piraeus has been controlled.

INDIAN MILITARY TRAINING.

LONDON, February 13th.
The *Times* suggests that many retired British non-commissioned officers in India could give valuable assistance in the training of special Indian units for service in India.

HUGE WAR LOAN SUBSCRIPTION.

LONDON, February 13th.
Sir George Cooper, High Sheriff of Hants, has subscribed £2,635,000 to the War Loan, including over two millions of new money. This is the largest individual subscription up to the present.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN SITUATION.

WASHINGTON, February 14th.
A Note has been sent to Germany, through the Swiss Minister, on the subject of the *Yarrowdale* prisoners. It is believed that the Note demands their release.

THE OFFER TO NEGOTIATE.

WASHINGTON, February 14th.
Officials regard the alleged German offer to discuss means for preventing war as an effort to cast on the United States the appearance of being a belligerent.
The *New York Herald* learns that the German overtures are so nebulous that there is not the slightest chance of their meeting with success.

The *Times* regards the idea as the outcome of active peace propaganda engineered in the United States, which exposes German methods on the matter.
A telegram from New York says that it was the *Kölnische Zeitung* messages of February 6th and 12th which led to the German offer to negotiate. It is stated that Mr. Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, consented to transmitting the wireless message. President Wilson's attitude towards Mr. Daniels is awaited with the utmost interest, and there is much resentment at Mr. Bryan's pretension to speak to Germany on behalf of the nation.

MR. GERARD LEAVES SWITZERLAND.

BERNE, February 15th.
Mr. Gerard and his party, numbering 150, have left for Paris.

RUSSIA'S ARMY.
1,000,000 MORE MEN.

PETROGRAD, February 14th.
The 1897 and 1890 Classes have been called to the colours, and will provide a million more effectives in the next few months.

POST-WAR TRADE POLICY.
IMPERIAL PREFERENCE RECOMMENDED.

LONDON, February 14th.
The *Times* says it is understood that Lord Balfour's Committee on post-war trade policy unanimously recommends Imperial Preference, as the foundation of our future world economic policy.

HUNGER RIOTS IN HOLLAND.
PROVISION SHOPS PILLAGED.

ROTTERDAM, February 14th.
There have been hunger riots in the principal streets. Provision shops were pillaged and the police dispersed the crowds with sabres and sticks.

U.S. NAVAL BILL.
IMPORTANT EMERGENCY PROVISIONS.

WASHINGTON, February 14th.
The House of Representatives has passed a Naval Bill appropriating three hundred and sixty-nine million dollars. This includes emergency amendments for the commandeering of shipyards, munition works, and the acquiring of patents in aircraft.

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SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG
AND SOUTH CHINA:LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

DRIVEN OUT.

Whenever LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM enters a home the headaches are driven out. By simply rubbing in a little of this sure-acting remedy the most stubborn ache or pain is soon brought to terms. When you apply

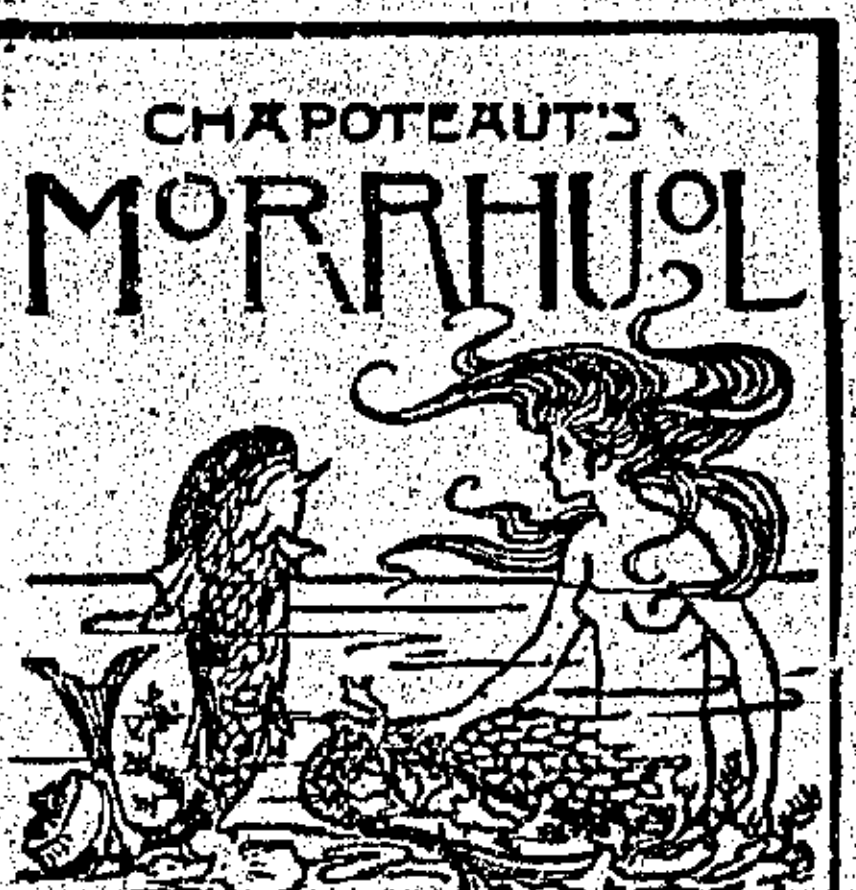
LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM you can feel the pain going away. Think of it—from maddening sleepless nights and tortured days you can enter a land of absolute relief. Clear-headed, upright and tingling with health in every limb, you can once more face the world without the dread of throbbing temples or twitching nerves. You become yourself again—the self you would like to be.

Sold at 1s. 4d. per bottle.

Agents for Hongkong:—

Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.

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Superior to Emulsions or Cod Liver Oil. Each tiny Morrhuol capsule represents the medicinal value of a teaspoonful of oil. Recommended at the Paris Academy of Medicine, for loss of appetite and flesh, to patients with consumptive tendencies. Sold in bottles of 100 Capsules. Sold at all Chemists.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3
ON SALE.

RATES OF EXCHANGE AT BOMBAY
For Demand Drafts on London on the day of or preceding the departure of the English Mail; also Table of the Yearly Approximate Average for 36 years.

PRICE \$2 CASH.
On Sale at the DAILY PRESS Office or Local Booksellers

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 15th, at 11.45.—No return from Japan or the Philippines.
Pressure has decreased moderately in the North, considerably along the east coast of China, and slightly from Hongkong to Cape St. James.

An anti-cyclone has moved eastward. Yesterday afternoon it was central over S.W. Japan.

A depression has formed over S.E. Mongolia. Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since 1st January, 0.62 inch, against an average of 2.22 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Distance	Forecast.
Hongkong to Gap Rock	(N.E. or variable winds, fresh to moderate; fine to cloudy.)
Formosa Channel	The same as No. 1.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook	No. 1.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	No. 1.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

15TH FEBRUARY, A.M.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Direction.	Force.	Weather.
Vladivostok	6 a.m.	30.07	4				o b
Nemuro	5 a.m.						
Hakodate							
Tokyo							
Kobe							
Yokohama							
Kagoshima							
Oshima							
Naha							
Ishijima							
Bonin Is.							
Chetoo	6 a.m.						
Weihaiwei	30.12	34	8			6	o
Hankow							
Ichang							
Kiukiang							
Chungking							
Shanghai	30.15	43	78	SW		3	o
Gutzlaff	30.11	46	50	SE		6	o
Sharp Peak	30.05	54	50	W		1	b
Amoy	30.19	44	76	NE		2	b
Swatow	6 a.m.						
Taihou	30.14	48	55	W		2	b
Taichu	30.15	46					o b
Tainan	30.14	53					o b
Kochin	30.12	44					o b
Pescadore	30.14	55					o b
Canton	6 a.m.	30.14	67	SE		1	o
Hongkong	30.13	57	68	E		4	o
Gap Rock	30.13						o
Macao	30.11	57	64	SE		4	o
Wuchow	7 a.m.						o
Hohow							o
Takhoi							o
Hankow	7 a.m.	0.07	61	SE		4	o
Tientsin	30.04	64					o
Tientsin	30.04	64					o
Cape St. James	30.03	72					o
Apurri	6 a.m.						o
Dagupan							o
Manila							o
Legaspi							o
Tacloban							o
Lolito							o
Surigao							o
Labuan		29.80	77	SE		2	b

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

1. Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees, 30.07 inch, on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.
2. Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.
3. Humidity, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.
4. Direction of Wind, to two points.
5. Force of Wind, according to Beaufort's Scale.
6. State of Sky, blue sky, 5 detached clouds, 4 drizzling rain, 1 fog, 1 gloomy, 1 hail, 1 lightning, 1 overcast, 1 passing showers, 1 equal, 1 rain, 1 snow, 1 thunder, 1 visibility, 1 dew (no).
7. Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, February 16th

Previous Day	at 12 p.m.	at 6 a.m.	at 12 p.m.
Barometer	30.22	30.18	30.11
Temperature	60	57	63
Humidity	65	68	73
Wind Direction	East	East	East
Force	3	4	4
Weather	b	o	c
Rain			

Highest open-air Temperature on 16th 61
Lowest open-air Temperature on 16th 57

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 16th to 22nd February.

Days of Week or	Days of Month	HIGH WATER		LOW WATER	
		H'kong Mean Time.	Height	H'kong Mean Time.	Height
Fr.	16	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
		No info.	3 4	1 7	3 3
		5 5 a	6 4		
Satur.	17	m 8 4	high	m 0 8	1 8
		6 15 a	5 8	no low water	
Sun.	18	m 0 35	5 7	m 1 8	1 2
		0 53 a	7 2	m 11 4	3 0
Mon.	19	m 8 30	5 7	m 7 46	0 8
		7 16 a	4 2	m 2 35	3 2
Tues.	20	m 5 7	4 2	m 2 35	0 8
		8 11 a	4 7	1 58	2 8
Wed.	21	m 9 28	4 6	3 11	0 5
		9 4 a	5 7	2 23	2 4
Thur.	22	m 9 47	4 9	3 48	0 6
		9 7 a	7	3 13	2 0

THE SEPOY IN MESOPOTAMIA.

On service the essentials of caste are observed in the Indian Army as fastidiously as in peace time, only a certain amount of ceremonial is dispensed with. At ordinary times the high caste Hindu when he is away from home prepares his own dinner and eats it alone. Before cooking he bathes. Complete immersion is prescribed, preferably in natural running water. Where there is no stream or pool he is content with a wash down from a bucket, and as he washes he must repeat certain prayers facing the east. While eating he wears nothing but his dhoti (loin cloth) and sacred thread; the upper part of his body and his feet are bare. A small square is marked off for cooking. This is called the chanka. It is smoothed and plastered over, or lapped as he calls it, with mud, or cowdung when available. There are two distinct kinds of food, kachi which is cooked in oil, and pakhi which is cooked in water. Kachi may be eaten only at the chanka, but happily for the sepoys pakhi may be carried about and eaten anywhere; otherwise caste would completely demobilise him.

Amongst Brahmins the caste convention of cooking their own food and eating it alone dies hard; and I know a Rajput class regiment in which it took ten years to introduce the mess system. In some many cooking pots were accepted as first, but no economy of space or time; for the vessels were handed round and each man used them to cook his own food in turn. The Brahmins are even more fastidious. I was watching a class regiment at their meal the other day; their habit of segregation had spread them over a wide area. Each man had ruled out his own pitch, and a Turk would have taken the battalions for a brigade. Only in the case of near relatives will two men sit at the same chanka. In spite of the cold one or two of them were naked except for the loin cloth. The others wore vests of wool, which (apart from the loin cloth) is the one and only material that Brahmins may wear as meals. All had first bathed and changed their dhoti according to the prescribed rites, and carried water with them to wash off any impurity from their feet when they entered the chanka.

On service, of course, as on pilgrimages under hard climatic conditions, there are dispensations, in the ceremonial, though not in the essentials of caste. Brahmins have fought for us from Plessey to the present day and their fastidious personal cleanliness has contributed to the smartness and discipline of the Indian Army. In early days the ranks of the Bengal regiments were filled almost entirely with high caste Hindus, and orthodoxy was maintained in spite of all the rigours of war. To-day little has changed. Bathing when the nearest water is an icy glacier stream is not indulged in now on a frontier campaign, and when there is no water at all the sepoys do not lose caste by the neglect of his ablutions. The Rajput as a rule will cut his meals with his beads and clothes on, as he has done no doubt wherever he has been under arms since the Pandavas and Kouravas fought at Delhi.

Too fastidious caste ceremonial is discouraged in the Indian Army. At least to compunctions at all times especially on a campaign, and a good commanding officer prides himself on his men's common sense and adaptability to environment. Yet there have been occasions, even among sepoys, when ritual and caste observances have been turned to disciplinary uses. Here is a story which is very much to the point. The first scene of this little drama was played in Egypt, the last on the banks of the Nile. It is as typical as any illustration. There was a company of Rajputs somewhere in the neighbourhood of a chanka which contained a dirt or very raw turban. A score of these youngsters, and a particularly callow lance named were holding a peep on the east bank of the canal when they lost their heads. One of them blazed out at a shadow. He was frightened by the tamarisks bushes in the moonlight and thought they were Turks. A panic ran in. All four blazed into the scrub, threw down their rifles, bowed as if the devil were behind them, and were only held up by the barred wire of their own outpost. The pivots (young men) were nervously wild and jagged, and everything that moved should not be. They had never left their village since for a few months' training before they embarked on the transport in Bombay. A certain allowance might be made for stupidity and bewilderment, sufficient in the case of extreme youth to waive the death penalty. Had it been a moving campaign, had the regiment been in actual contact with the enemy, these young men would have been "for the wall." There is nothing else to do when soldiers go the wrong way. The officer commanding and the adjutant were considering how to deal with them when the subadar major entered the orderly room. The man was a veteran with a double row of ribbons on his breast, and he had never let the regiment down in all his service. He begged as a special favour that Rajput officers should be permitted to wipe out the stain. "Leave it to us, sahib," he said, "we will put such an indignity on them, that there will not be a jivan in the regiment who will shrink from bahadri (brave deeds) again." The Colonel saw the wisdom of this. The Rajput, (honour) was at stake, and he knew his men. So the Indian officers of the regiment were deputed to deal with the case themselves, just as prefects at school take the law into their own hands and administer it with a much more deterrent effect than the headmaster with his cane. The jiwans were tapped on the head with a slipper, the last indignity that can befall a Rajput. After such disgrace they could not enter the chanka, and met, with their

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

EMPIRE-MADE GOODS.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF INDUSTRIES.

The Trade and Industry Committee of the Royal Colonial Institute has issued the following:—

For some time past the Trade and Industry Committee of the Royal Colonial Institute has been engaged upon the work of encouraging the establishment of new industries in the British Empire, with a view to giving a measure of confidence and security to capital to be embarked therein, as well as assisting the expansion of existing industries. As a result of a resolution, the committee has been in communication with the Governments and Chambers of Commerce of the Dominions and Colonies with a view to urging the necessity of making it obligatory on all Government and municipal bodies to purchase Empire-made goods, and to place all contracts as far as possible with British firms. Such action, in the opinion of the committee, would prove a strong factor in stimulating the establishment of new and the growth of existing industries, as well as consolidating inter-Empire trade.

In response to the communication sent by the Trade and Industry Committee on the subject, replies have been received from twenty-eight Governments and twenty-one Chambers of Commerce and Boards of Trade, which go to prove that the Empire is united in the desire to assist and encourage Empire trade, and to take such action as may be deemed appropriate and feasible. There is a natural divergence of views as to the methods to be adopted for attaining the object in view, mainly on account of the various systems of government which exist in the British Empire, but it is satisfactory to find that the Crown Colonies and Colonies not possessing responsible government are unanimous in their desire to co-operate in carrying out the principle embodied in the communication of the committee. As regards the self-governing Dominions, there is a general desire to comply with the terms of the resolution, and to take such steps as will ensure unity of action in the future.

The Chamber of Commerce of Sydney affirms the principle that all Government departments, municipalities, and other public bodies spending public money, should purchase Empire-made goods and place all contracts with British firms where possible. The Chamber of Commerce of Melbourne states that the principle embodied in the resolution is already largely in force in the Commonwealth, and that the Chambers of Commerce throughout Australia have already taken steps to carry out the principle embodied therein. As regards South Africa, the resolution was adopted at a meeting of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of South Africa in Cape Town on September 12th last. The Chambers of Commerce in India have taken active steps in connection with trade after the war, and have formulated a series of suggestions for the Empire as a whole. They strongly advocate the extension of the system, by which Government departments and local authorities give preference to British goods, and that local authorities should only use other than British goods if actually forced to do so by considerable advantage in favour of such foreign goods. The replies are on the whole of a very satisfactory character, and may be seen in the Trade and Industry Department of the Royal Colonial Institute, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.

HERR BALLIN ON GERMAN SHIPS INTERNED IN AMERICA.

Herr Ballin, Germany's shipping king, is reported to have said at a political luncheon, attended by the Chief of the Admiralty and several politicians:—
"I should despise the statesman who allowed himself to be held back by the question of our ships now in America from using any means which could guarantee our victory over England. For German shipping there are two possibilities: Either Germany conquers, and then its shipping stands great and powerful in the world, however many ships it may have lost; or Germany suffers defeat, in which case the German mercantile shipping will be lost, whether our ships in the United States are kept or not."

case companions. That is to say, they were so-called uncommunicated until their honour was retrieved. For nearly eight months they lit their outside fire and took their meals apart as a measured distance from the chanka at such a distance that no ray of contamination could proceed from them at all. They were still under the ban when the regiment left Egypt and went to Mesopotamia. They did not go into action until the relieving column found themselves in the impasse before Kut. This was their first chance and all four rehabilitated themselves. Two died honourably, one of them inside the enemy's trenches killed a Turkish grenadier; one was awarded the Indian Order of Merit; and the lance naik degraded was promoted to naik. He was in the rearguard covering the retirement until dark and it was noticed that he laid out all his cartridge cases as he fired, keeping them nicely dressed in a neat little heap as had been well rubbed into him on parade. I am told that there is much promise in this jivan. And it must be admitted that the caste instinct with all its disabilities made a man of him. Breeding brought into contact with regimental tradition gives the sense of noblesse, oblige, and deference is the birthright of the twice born. Thus the Brahmin of Oudh, tried and proved in a wrestling match or a tug of war, thinks himself as good a man in a scrap as the most fire-eating Turk; and the assumption is all on the credit side.

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

SIDELIGHTS ON THE GREAT WAR.

A COMPROMISE PEACE.

Whenever we are tempted, by the heat or the anger in ourselves, to ask why all the slaughter and waste of this war should not now be ended with a compromise peace, the Germans themselves give us the answer. They, at least, are always true to themselves. By their fruits we may know them, by their actions, not by their words. There are Germans who speak of the war as if they were kindly neutrals who wished well to all the world. They give us obvious reasons why we should make peace, and forget what we have done in the heat or the moment. The Crown Prince himself has spoken thus, but behind his words, and the words of all of them, is the assumption that we have fallen out like foolish children and that, if only we all see what fools we have been, we shall kiss and be friends again. That, too, is what the pacifists tell us. But it always happens that these words are refuted by some new action of the Germans; for there is a German logic, the logic of war, but of the whole German state of mind, which expresses itself invariably and as if by a process of nature in the acts of the German Government. No doubt that Government now desires peace; but the means by which it seeks peace are the same as those by which it once sought a crushing victory.

THE GERMAN MIND UNCHANGED.

What needs to be changed is the German mind. The new enslavement of the Belgians proves to us that it is not changed; that the German logic is still working just as it worked when Germany resolved to make war, when she violated the neutrality of Belgium, and when she surprised the world with her first atrocities. But Germany is not yet in the position of the woman who was taken in adultery. She is not a prisoner in the dock pleading in mitigation of sentence. She is proceeding still from crime to crime, saying that she has a right to commit them all, and meaning, if she can, to profit by them all. It is true that we are not sinless; but it is a policeman struggling with a man who is trying to murder his wife, we should not tell the policeman that he had no right to interfere because he was not so kind to his own wife as he might be. Sin in one man may be a mere weakness, the yielding to a sudden temptation; in another it may be the logical result of his whole theory and way of life. There is the difference between Germany and other nations. Germany has a logic wanting to other nations but it is an evil logic based upon an evil theory. We may sometimes act as she does, but our whole will is not then behind our actions, and for that reason we are not as consistent as she is. Her present power comes from the fact that her whole will is behind all her actions, and they are evil because they are based upon an evil theory. We are imperfect because we are human. She is trying to be perfect in inhumanity, and that is her peculiar sin. That also is the reason why we cannot be content with a compromise peace.

A LAW TO HERSELF.

Germany says that she is a law to herself; and if there were a compromise peace, she would remain a law to herself. She would not have got all she wanted by the war; she would have found that the Powers opposed to her were stronger than she had thought; but she would treat with them as an equal with equals. She would make no movement for the evil she had done. She would be to herself a civil litigant, impoverished by a costly and inconclusive suit, not a criminal tried and sentenced. But who are we, it may be asked, that we should be her judges? Who is any man that he should be a judge? And yet judges are needed, though they may have all the imperfections of humanity upon them, so that our society may not dissolve in the barbarism of blood feuds. If one tradesman, in the effort to destroy the competition of another, tried to burn down his shop, and if he had to decide from that effort whether he had only done, and suffered, some damage, we should not tell the injured tradesman that he ought to come to terms, that he himself had provoked the outrage by his rivalry, and that he must cease from all trade competition and practise communism before he has a right to complain. We should say that he, and his society, had a right to justice, although this is an imperfect world, and that, if justice were not done, it would be a much more imperfect world.

UNSATISFIED BLOOD FEUDS.

What Germany seeks is a peace which she shall not suffer for her crimes. In such a peace there would be no justice, and no hope of future justice, but merely a world of unsatisfied blood feuds. What she desires is a Central European State made up of a number of different races and nations all under the German rule. They will be the better for this rule, she thinks, because she will give them her Kultur, but they must submit to it, whether they will or not. This aim of hers was not plain before the war, because she ruled few peoples that were not German; but her central European plan makes it plain. Why is the Central Power to be established except that Germany may be strong at the expense of those who are not German? Her idea is a great Empire ruled by Germany and improved by German organisation, with a ring of outer States becoming more and more impotent against the growing German power. To Germany victory in war is the ultimate test of all superiority; and the whole German conduct is logically based on this belief. It does not matter what individual Germans may say. The German people have surrendered their will to the German Government, and they have done so because they believe that they will achieve victory by this surrender. Their Government will seem good to them if they win, and bad if they are defeated. And meanwhile it is acting on the belief that a nation may do anything to win victory or escape defeat. The Belgians have to it no rights whatever; it is all on the credit side.

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

GIRL WITH FIVE LIVES.

COMPLEX PROBLEM INVESTIGATED.

Had there been no great war, all Europe would have been discussing the case of Miss Doris Fisher, now in the early twenties, and resident "somewhere in New York"—the most remarkable case of multiple personality ever recorded in the history of mental pathological science.

Three bulky scientific reports recording her most trivial conversations since she first learned to talk have recently been published by Dr. James H. Hyslop, Secretary of the American Society for Psychical Research, who, with Dr. Walter E. Prince, a clergyman "mental healer," has played a prominent part in solving the mystery of the case.

Every word of the girl's biography, writes Mr. Charles W. Wood in the "World," is vouched for by some of the best-known physicians and scientists in the world.

Doris, the child of very poor parents, living in a working-class district of Pittsburgh, was thrown violently to the floor at the age of three by her drunken father. Something broke inside her head—a "lesion in the association tract," the neurologists called it. When she came to herself, she came to three selves, only one of which was the real Doris.

FIGHTS WITH HERSELF.

The girl was very good and sweet—and then very naughty and mischievous. The change would come like a flash with a twitch of the neck. Her whole expression would change. Sometimes she would fight with herself, sometimes she would argue without end.

Once, one self scratched the face of the other self terribly in an argument about a ball.

She was sometimes one person, sometimes another. When she was Doris she was bright and cheerful, and in school stood next to the head of her class. When she was the other she was a little rogue. Year by year the distinct personalities developed separately, the amiable one gradually becoming exceptionally well-endowed and practical, the mischievous one witty, humorous, and fascinating.

Then, when Doris was seventeen, her idolized mother died, and a new and utterly strange personality, equipped with intelligence, but entirely without memory or knowledge, awoke within her. She did not know how to swallow her food, and had to be taught. She had a mild curiosity about things, wanted to know why things that looked the same were not the same, and why her mother's body was so still, and why it couldn't walk when it had legs. How this new personality was educated by one of the former tenants of the Doris brain, who came to instruct her, is told at length in the scientific record.

This was not the limit of confusion. At eighteen, the girl suffered another fall, and still another personality was liberated. Doris was now five young women, and only at the rarest intervals was she the real Doris.

FIVE NAMES.

Each of these personalities claimed a name of her own, and would not answer to any other. They were:—

1. "Real Doris," the primary personality, optimistic, bright, and capable.

2. "Margaret," who came with the fall in Doris' childhood; at first sluggish, later fascinating and humorous, but remaining apparently not more than ten years old although the mentality of Doris matured normally.

3. "Sleeping Margaret," who came into being at the same time but was entirely unlike her namesake. She claimed to be not a person, but a guiding spirit; she always appeared when one of the other personalities was present, and on the same mental level. She was a philosopher and adviser, dictating long, technical statements and interpretations which were clearly beyond the mental grasp of Doris or of Margaret.

4. "Sick Doris," who was born of the shock of her mother's death, and instructed by Margaret.

5. "Sleeping real Doris," the personality which appeared in the accident of a year later. Only partly developed and possibly not self-conscious, she seemed to reproduce conversations and expressions from the minds of the others.

"Real Doris" was acquainted with only two of her other selves, "Margaret" and "Sick Doris," and with them only through the conversations. She could not read their minds.

"Sick Doris" was conscious of her self and the "Real Doris," but knew "Margaret" only as an outside personality. "Margaret" seemed to see the "Real Doris" through "Sick Doris," and was conscious of both, but knew nothing of "Sleeping Margaret," and so on.

The elimination by hypnosis and suggestion of the personalities which did not belong to the real Doris Fisher makes up a long but fascinating story as fascinating as the suggestion that by the aid of mental treatment many insane persons now in asylums as incurable could be made whole.

they are to be slaughtered so long as they resist and enslaved when they can resist no more.

THE SIN PRIDE.

Does anyone believe that a nation which acts thus in war would act differently in a peace of its own making? Then it would not slaughter subject peoples if it could use them; even a slave-owner does not slaughter his slaves unless he is mad. But it would use them for its own purposes and without a thought of their right to live their own lives. If they admired German Kultur they might share it, no doubt; but they would not be allowed to call their souls their own. Now we see the truth of the old saying that there is no sin like the sin pride. To the sinner it seems a virtue and transforms all his consequent sins into virtues. It has a deadly logic of its own that other sins lack, and there is no way to cure it except by abasing it.—Times Literary Supplement.

HER EYES AND COMPLEXION

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SHANGHAI	"ANGLI"	On 17th Feb. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 19th Feb. 4 P.M.
MANILA CEBU and ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 21st Feb. Noon.

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Capt. Akamatsu 12,500 Mar. at Noon.
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NAGOYA and YOKOHAMA [SHIDZUOKA MARU] WED'DAY 28h
Capt. Noma 12,500 Mar. at Noon.

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CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON.

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

KOBE direct	TOSA MARU	10,000	WED'DAY	Feb. 21st.
	Capt. Sakamoto			
	YETOROFU MARU	8,000	FRIDAY	Feb. 23rd
	Capt. Hirata			
	BENTEN MARU	8,000	SUNDAY	Feb. 25th
	Capt. Tomita			
SHANGHAI and KOBE	TENSHIN MARU	8,000	SATURDAY	Feb. 17th
	Capt. Shira			
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU	9,800	FRIDAY	Mar. 16th
	Capt. Takeda			
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	KITANO MARU	16,000	THURSDAY	Feb. 22nd
	Capt. F. E. Cope			
	PENANG MARU	10,000	SATURDAY	Feb. 24th
	Capt. Kishibiki			

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SIBERIA MARU	18,000 — 18 knots	MON., 26th Feb.
TENYO MARU	22,000 — 21 knots	TUES., 6th Mar.
NIPPON MARU	11,000 — 16 knots	SATUR., 24th Mar.
SHINYO MARU	23,000 — 21 knots	MON., 2nd April.
PERSEA MARU	9,000 — 14 knots	MON., 16th April.
KOREA MARU	18,000 — 18 knots	SATUR., 28th April.

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